

STATE FAIR IS OPENING UP

Scene of Great Activity at
White River Junction
To-day

MANY FEATURES
ARE BEING SET UP

Large Amount of Live Stock
Arrived on Grounds
on Sunday

White River Junction, Sept. 8.—The arrival of a three-ring circus train, a sight in itself, is no comparison to the sights seen to-day on the state fair grounds, making ready for the opening of the Vermont state fair on Tuesday. Tents have sprung up like magic. Trains have arrived every few minutes conveying stock of all kinds, shows and exhibits quite beyond counting. The fat lady and the lean boy, the diving venues, the ferris wheel, the ocean wave, everything the circus provides and many things besides to excite the curiosity and to satisfy it.

It has been a busy day. More stock has arrived than usual on a single day. Every indication points to the best fair and the largest fair ever held upon the grounds.

A United States recruiting station has been set up, with Sergt. William F. Mason in charge. Enlistments are again open for service in France. Men with previous service may enlist for one year to serve in France, and men with previous service to their credit may receive special assignment to the service they were discharged from if within 1,000 miles of the place of acceptance. At present there are 43 vacancies in the ordnance corps at Watervliet arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.

Lieut. Lynch, the aviator, is expected to reach the grounds, flying from Rutland, about 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The World of Mirth shows have arrived. This attraction will furnish in part the night carnival entertainments on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The grounds have been equipped for brilliant electric lighting. This will be a new feature of the state fair.

The grounds will be open every morning at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday morning the judging of Morgan horses will begin in the Morgan horse arena. At 10 o'clock there will be judging of standard bred horses, heavy horses and ponies and dairy and beef breeds of cattle.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the opening concert will be given by the Windsor-Clarendon Military band in the new band stand on the plaza. The big free vaudeville attractions will make their first appearance on the two platforms in front of the grand stands at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be two races during the afternoon, a 2:25 pace for \$500 and a 2:25 trot for \$500. In the first race there are 14 entries and in the latter race nine entries.

Aviator Lynch will make his first spectacular appearance in stunts in the air at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Livestock Plenty.
Seldom does a Sunday see as much livestock already on the grounds as this year. Of the Morgan horses most of the former big exhibitors have their strings already here or on the way. Some of these are the Darling, Stillman, Everts, Watson stables with the usual good exhibits.

The Everts stables have 11 head, the Watson also the same number and the Morgan horse club has four good ones, among them being the fine stallion Ajax, in the care of Mr. Burkhardt. There is a big entry in other breeds of horses, including the Suffolk, Percherons and Belgians. In the swine there are 83 entries, classified as follows: P. C. 16; O. I. C. 17; Berkshire, 45; and Chester White, 3. Most of these were on the grounds Sunday morning and include one monster nearly six feet in length. In the sheep department there is already a good exhibit, among which are Merinos, Horned Dorsets, Cotswolds and other breeds, including some fine Cheviots shown by the Otis Hill farm of Woodstock. The sheep entries number 119.

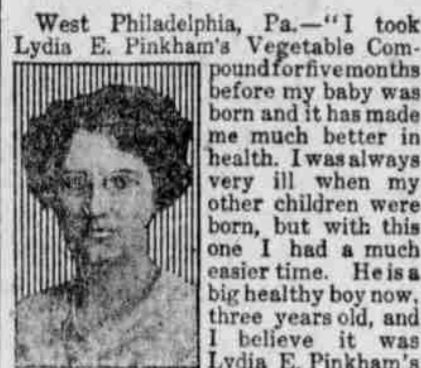
An incomplete but nearly authentic list of the cattle entered shows 46 Jerseys, 33 Guernseys, 41 Holsteins, 102 Ayrshires, 46 Devons, 44 Short Horns and 14 Angus. Included among these are a herd of 13 Ayrshires from the Kurn Hattin homes of Westminster, who also have other exhibits in horticultural hall. The Quebec Fells farm Jerseys are among the cattle on the grounds.

One exhibit of poultry was already on the grounds Sunday, coming direct from the New England fair of Worcester, Mass., this being an exhibit by O. W. Egglestone of Lyndonville, with nearly 200 birds and he has a goodly showing of blue and red ribbons won there, a good percentage being blue. There will be a big exhibit when this branch of the fair has been arranged.

The fish and game exhibit is here and is larger than ever seen here before and has many new specimens of the funny tribe. It is in charge of George Chaffee of Middlebury, who has as his assistant

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Mrs. Phillips Sends an Encouraging Letter to Expectant Mothers.



West Philadelphia, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for five months before my baby was born and it has made me much better in health. I was always very ill when my other children were born, but with this one I had a much easier time. He is a big healthy boy now, three years old, and I believe it was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that made me so well. It is certainly a good medicine for every woman. I cannot say too much in its favor, and you may publish my testimonial."—Mrs. W. Phillips, 5430 Kingsessing Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

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H. Booth of Vergennes, Commissioner

Leavens will also be here during the fair. In floral hall the superintendent states the entries are fully up to any previous fair held on these grounds, with entries still being made Sunday. In machinery hall busy men are installing the exhibits that interest agriculturists especially, farm machinery of every kind, with motive power, being shown, while ploughs of modern makes mingle with other tools of the farmer's profession.

The Canadian Northwest again shows fruits, grains and grasses, while one of the salt exhibits has a tastefully arranged booth made from white birch branches. The eats for the fair are provided for by numerous booths and stands already playing their business, while under the grand stand the Odd Fellows again will serve warm dinners to the multitude, under the direction of C. B. Scott, in the big dining rooms.

"NO MAN'S LAND" MASS OF SCARLET POPPIES

Nature Is Making Rapid Progress Toward Obliterating the Scars of War.

Dover, England, Sept. 7.—Former British officers returning from France and Belgium, where they have been going over the ground where a year ago they were still fighting, express astonishment at the manner in which nature is blotting out the scars of the war.

"No Man's Land everywhere is covered with a mass of scarlet poppies," said one officer, "and the disappearance of the rusty barbed wire makes one almost forget the place was ever the most desolate prospect a man ever saw. But the trenches are still there and so is much of the timber, both startling reminders of the days when we did not know just what was going to happen next."

FOCH ENJOYING HOLIDAY.

Is Living the Simple Life on His Estate at Morlaix, Near Brest.

Paris, Sept. 8. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Marshal Foch is enjoying the first holiday he has had in five years. On his estate at Morlaix, near Brest, the generalissimo of the allied armies is living the simple life, dressed in loose trousers and wearing a cap, only retaining his leather leggings as a reminder of his uniform.

The marshal is a great lover of hunting and partridges are thick in the woods of Brittany. But the marshal disconsolately watches them flutter about with impunity. It will not be open season for hunting in France until Sept. 15. It was open season for the enemy, for five years and the commander-in-chief of the allied armies never missed a day. Some newspapers are asking that an exception be made in favor of Foch, one of them adding naively that "as he has rendered slight service to his country, in ridding it of the Germans, he might be allowed to deprive its woods of a few partridges."

When it became known that Foch was going to Morlaix, the mayor and city councilors at once made elaborate plans for the reception. They assembled at the house of the mayor and commenced marching down to the station when one remarked that the hour at which the train was due had passed.

"It matters not," said the mayor, "that Brest train is never on time."

The arrived at the station, however, to find that the train actually had come and gone for twenty-five minutes. For once it had been on scheduled time. Gen. Foch was aboard and he never brooks delay. And now Minister of Railways Clavelle has lost a few votes in Morlaix for doing his work too well.

PERSHING IS FOURTH MAN

To Hold Permanent Title of
General of American
Army

GRANT, SHERIDAN
AND SHERMAN

Sketch of the Man Who Returned Home from Europe To-day

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—When Congress conferred the permanent title of general upon John J. Pershing he became the fourth man to hold that coveted title in the army of the United States. The other three were Grant, Sheridan and Sherman.

As the central American figure in the world war, with the single exception of President Wilson, so much has been written about Pershing, and his life and history are so fresh in the public mind that it is difficult to tell the average American anything new about the man who commanded the great army on the battlefields of Europe.

When some of Pershing's friends speak of his rise to a position of great military importance in world annals, they refer to a story quite commonly told of Charles M. Schwab, the ironmaster, who is said to have remarked to his old Scotch gardener, a friend of his childhood:

"You never expected to see me in this place, did you?"

And the gardener is said to have replied:

"You never expected it yourself."

As late as the time of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, Pershing, over 40, still was a captain in the regular army. His associates say he never grumbled, but always kept plugging at his job. Reams and reams have been written about how he took a prominent part in the pacification of the Philippine islands and how President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general, jumping him over the heads of exactly 862 other men who were senior to him on the service roll.

When Pershing took the punitive expedition to Mexico after the bandit Villa, he became the only living officer in the American army who had commanded any body of troops so large as a brigade in anything approaching action. It is true that the late General Funston commanded more than a brigade on the Vera Cruz expedition but Funston's troops never got into action.

From the time Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886 he had his full share of active and valuable service in the army. Like his classmates, he immediately was plunged into the Indian wars. He entered a campaign against the great Apache chief, Geronimo, who for many years had kept the great southwestern country almost closed to immigration by his skill and bravery. It was in those campaigns that many of the young American army officers received that special training which proved of peculiar value in certain phases of the highly scientific modern warfare in France and Belgium. They were taught the art of scouting, of trailing and of perfecting the science of the soldier beyond the ken of any European soldier and many a midnight raid by the Americans into No Man's Land doubtless found its inception and clever execution in the brain of one of these one-time Indian fighters of Pershing's type.

It is recorded officially of Pershing that at the beginning of his career, for instance, he was complimented by General Miles, his commander-in-chief in the Geronimo campaign, for "marching his troop, with pack train, over rough country, 140 miles in 46 hours, bringing in every animal and man in good condition." Until he reached command rank Pershing always was a cavalry officer and the records of the war department show more than one honorable mention for his conduct during his 10 years' service in the department of Arizona. In the Spanish war, as an officer of the 10th cavalry, he was promoted for gallantry at the battle of El Caney to be a major in the volunteer army and after a short detail in Washington in the bureau of insular affairs was sent out to the Philippines as adjutant general of the department of Mindanao and Jolo.

The Turning Point in Pershing's Career.
That was the turning point in Pershing's career. He began to take his profession of arms more seriously and to display the powers of concentration upon difficult problems that stood him in good stead in the great campaigns that were to follow in Europe. Attracted by his earnestness and soldierly qualities, General Leonard Wood, who was his superior officer at the time, selected Pershing to organize and conduct a campaign against the Moros, who for centuries had successfully resisted all attempts of the Spanish army to subjugate them.

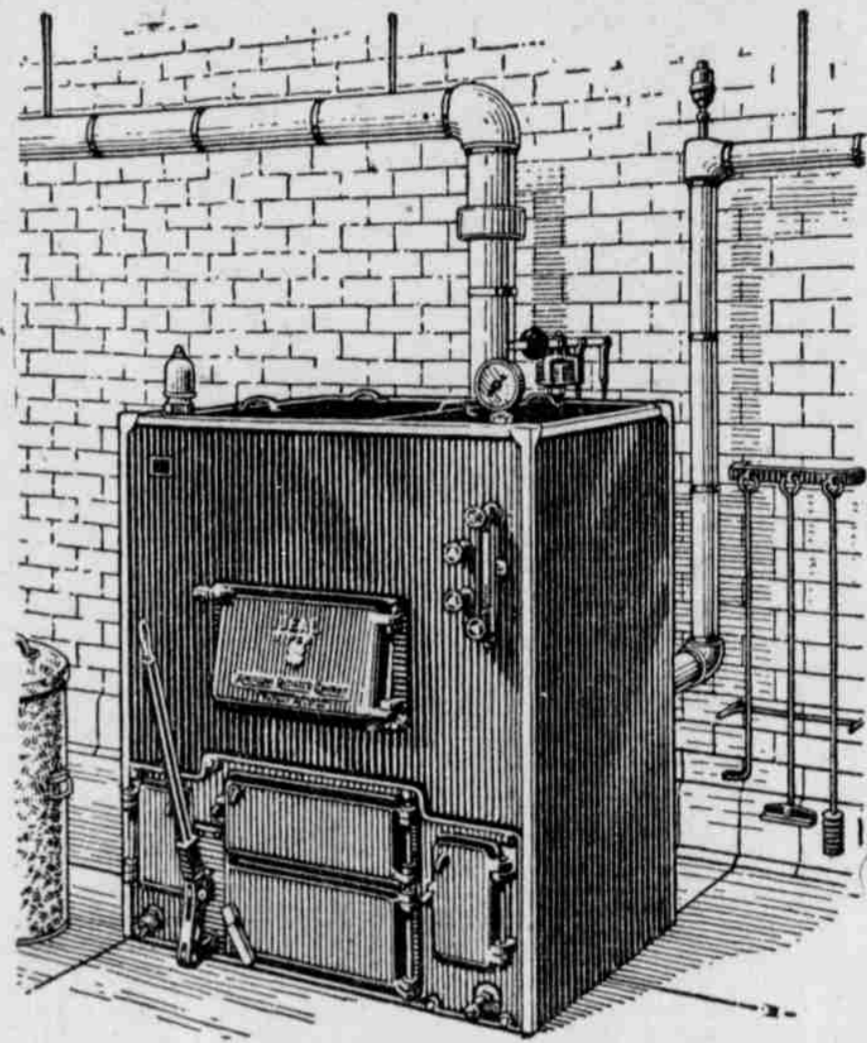
Up to that point something of a parallel may be found in the careers of Wood and Pershing. Each had had brilliant reputations as Indian fighters and each had been picked by President Roosevelt for extraordinary promotion because of their high promise of military ability. Roosevelt had made Wood a brigadier general in 1901 and he made Pershing, then a captain, a brigadier general in 1906 to the absolute consternation of the old line of the army because it involved the "jumping" of both officers over many hundreds of their seniors.

Pershing justified the confidence that Wood had imposed in him in his Moro campaign. There was a nation of Baculod with unknown thousands of followers entrenched in the marshes and mountains of the tropical islands behind heavy forts of palm wood, logs and giant creepers and thorn bushes woven into what was supposed to be impenetrable defenses. Pershing had made a study of the conditions and so well had he organized his little force consisting of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery that in two days the Moros' strongholds were cleared out and the Island of Mindanao was soon placed under Pershing's military governorship.

When he returned home in 1914 he was given but a short rest in San Francisco. Trouble broke out on the Mexican border and he was sent there in command of the eighth brigade, charged with the special duty of running down or driving off Villa. His expedition penetrated many miles into Mexico and army officers believed that the ultimate capture of Villa was prevented only by recall orders from Washington, where the au-

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authorities decided that they were unwilling to continue a military policy seeming certain to involve the United States in regular war with Mexico.

When Pershing was chosen to command the American forces in France, he took with him many of the browned and hardened veterans of his Mexican campaign and these men formed the nucleus of the famous first division of the American expeditionary force.

Tragedy in Pershing's Family.
A terrible tragedy had come into Pershing's life during his Mexican border service through the loss of his wife and three of their little children, who were burned to death in their home at the Presidio, in San Francisco, during his absence. His life became hard and stern; not towards his soldiers, however, but in the regimen he imposed upon himself and in the objects he had marked for attainment. He threw himself into his work with a passion that commanded success, evidently seeking relief from his private grief in public service. It was said of him in France that he was never tired; he could be called upon any hour out of the 24 for consultation or direction without complaint on his part, in contrast with some of his famous colleagues in the entente armies.

Pershing believed in teamwork; he knew that whatever success the Germans had attained was through their unified command of the armies of the central powers. So he was not only willing but anxious to see the same principle adopted by the entente armies. He sank his private ambitions and freely tendered the services of the last American soldier and all his army equipment to General Foch at the most critical point in the campaign. There is said to be no doubt that his example affected the other com-

mands and went a long way towards bringing about the unification of the entente armies under Marshal Foch.

It is not until Pershing was certain that the plans he had made with assistance of his own staff for a successful campaign into Alsace-Lorraine had behind them the support of a sufficient number of American soldiers that Pershing felt justified in taking complete command of an important sector of the line of battle with the full assent of Marshal Foch and with the result that the American army broke the morale of the Germans and brought the war to an end.

For what he did in Europe Pershing has been praised beyond measure by the greatest rulers and soldiers of the world, who have been glad to welcome him and press his hand.

De Valera's Next War.

Mr. De Valera says that the next great war will be fought between the United States on the one side and Great Britain and Japan on the other. He does not say, though the inference is plain, where will be the sympathies of Ireland in the event of that conflict, or where she might take her stand should her dream of independence become a reality by that time.

It would be difficult for one to make a more improbable prediction about human affairs than the one that De Valera makes. One might as well say that the next war would be between Alberta and Saskatchewan or between Ohio and Indiana. Great Britain and the United States passed through more than one hundred years without their peaceful relations being disturbed, though there have been times when they were strained for short periods. There were influences at work to bring about hostilities between the two nations at the time of the American Civil war and at the time of the Venezuelan crisis. There are no such influences to-day in any part of the British empire outside of Ireland; to-day there are no such influences except that of Irish-Americans and German-Americans. On the other hand, there never were such tremendous influences at work to draw the English-speaking nations still closer together. Never was American response to British friendship so cordial. De Valera must be conscious of this fact, and that is what makes him so unscrupulous in the use of means to stir up a contrary feeling. Ireland's independence, he believes, would be bought cheaply as the result of a war between Great Britain and the United States. There must be many friends of Irish independence who would not go to this length.—Toronto Mail and Express.

Flour at \$113.34 a Pound.

Headline—"Sold Fifteen Pounds of Flour for \$1.70." Some profiteering, you may remark. Yes, but with special features. The profiteer in this case labeled the flour "Morphine," and his victim was one of that race supposed to be passing well versed in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."—Boston Transcript.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Sprightliness, to make one forget the sombre years, is one of the first features one notices about the new hats.

Using Sour Milk.

Every housekeeper occasionally has sour milk on hand and wishes for a recipe other than sour milk biscuits or griddle cakes in which this might be used, says the homemaking department of the Hampden Co. (Mass.) Improvement league.

It is possible to substitute sour milk for sweet milk in practically any recipe. In doing this the acid of the sour milk should be neutralized by adding a sufficient quantity of soda. This amount of soda added depends, of course, upon the acidity of the milk. Ordinarily the amount needed is about one-quarter of a level teaspoon of soda to one cupful of sour milk. In addition to this soda, enough baking powder is needed to make the mixture light.

This combination of baking powder with soda means that less soda is used and a more palatable product results.

How much baking powder is needed when sour milk is used? One-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda used with one cupful of sour milk is equal to about one

teaspoon of baking powder, so that if a recipe using one cupful of sweet milk calls for three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and sour milk is substituted for the sweet milk, it would be necessary to use one-quarter teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Using this guide, recipes may be modified as need arises. If the milk is very sour, of course, the amount of soda added needs to be increased. Some recipes calling for sour milk follow:—

Baked Brown Bread.
Two cups graham flour, half cup white flour, half cup corn meal, half cup sour milk, one cup sweet milk, half cup molasses, one teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoons soda.
Sift dry ingredients, add milk and molasses and mix thoroughly. Bake in a well buttered pan in a moderate oven. This is a large recipe.

Gingerbread.
Three tablespoonful fat, half cup molasses, 1½ cups of flour, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon salt, half teaspoon soda, half cup sour milk.
Mix fat, add molasses and heat, add sifted dry ingredients, add sour milk and beat. Pour into a buttered pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.
Dorothy Dexter.

France Is Handicapped.

France is necessarily handicapped in its efforts at economic rehabilitation, not only by the devastation of some of its chief industrial centers, but by the fact that the French, by virtue of their skill, taste and high civilization, have specially excelled in the production of articles of such superior quality that they rank as luxuries. For these there will again be a demand, but for the present the crying need of the world is for cheaper and more abundant necessities. Even the climate of France has favored the national tendency, leading to the production of the choice and costly vineyards of Champagne, Burgundy and Bordeaux, the market for which has been injured by economic conditions, as well as by prohibition in the United States. In Great Britain an effort is being made to promote the use of wine from South Africa and other regions within the empire, which of course does not help Great Britain's allies, France, Italy and Portugal. Many articles of food, also, such as famous cheese, sausages, etc., which used to be imported to this country in large quantities, were cut off by the war and have been initiated by American makers with such success that it is considered doubtful whether the old trade can be restored, at any rate while prices are so high. At best reconstruction is a grave problem; it is most serious in the case of highly specialized industries based on conditions that no longer exist.—Springfield Republican.

At the Library.

Boy—Mother says I ought to be reading something deep. Gimme "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."—Boston Transcript.



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